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DAILY WEATHER REPORT

ALEXANDRIA,
Kom-el-Madoun Observatory.

Direction of wind	...	S.W.
Force of Atmosphere	...	35
State of Sea	...	Rising
Barometer corrected	...	754.5
Evaporation	...	7.5
State of Clouds	...	Other
During	Max. Temp. in the shade	19
Min. do.	do.	11
Humidity	...	89
ending 9 a.m.	Rainfall in inches	—
Moon rises 11.44 p.m.	sets 11.44 a.m.	—

REMARKS.
The weather yesterday was unchanged and there was a high wind at night. This morning some crisp and cool, with a fresh S.W. breeze and a steady barometer.

OTHER STATIONS.
OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.
For the 24 hours ending 9 a.m. yesterday.

Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.
Port Said	19	10	Marsa	20	10
Suez	19	9	Berber	20	9
Helwan	23	13	Shakin	25	17
Chihah	23	9	Khartoum	—	—
Assiut	22	4	Wad Medani	—	—
Jessie	20	9	Doum	—	—
Wady Halfa	20	9			

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind	Temp.	State of Sea.
Trieste	761.4	Calm	9	Calm
Malta	762.4	Almon	14	Slight
Brindisi	767.6	Moder.	13	Rough
Athens	767.9	Light	16	Moder.
Tamassol	768.9	Almon	18	Slight

The Egyptian Gazette

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The Egyptian Gazette

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1906.

DISESTABLISHMENT IN FRANCE.

This morning's news from Paris shows that the making of inventories of State property let to the French Church is causing trouble, and the disturbance at St. Clothilde yesterday is only an echo of what is going on in the provinces. At Nancy and one or two other places in eastern France priests have read aloud protests against the violation of the churches, and have refused to open the libraries. Their refusal has been reported, and valuations have been taken at the word of the priest or a trustworthy layman. In one of two Breton villages there have been

slight disturbances, and at Sables d'Olonne and at Boulogne the inspectors making the inventories have been maltreated. Nevertheless, there is nothing as yet to show that open opposition or disorder will become general.

There are several different schemes for raising the £1,460,000 hitherto paid by the State. The Marquis Costa de Beauregard, the well-known Academician, and one of the leading Roman Catholic laymen in Paris, has recently made a suggestion, which has been quickly approved, and may possibly be adopted by the Archbishop of Paris, if not by the other Archbishops. He bases his project on the latest estimate that there are ten million Roman Catholics able and willing to pay for their religion. He would have each of these pay one centime a day—yearly, quarterly, or monthly—making no difference between rich and poor. One centime a day given by ten millions would realise the necessary £1,460,000 a year. The larger gifts, which, as the Marquis says, are like rainwater, and do not last, would pay for organisation, and would help the weaker dioceses. Until a scheme has been adopted the Roman Catholics will probably maintain their churches by funds raised by the religious associations of each parish. In Paris arrangements have been already made to do so.

According to an article in the "Matin" very few parish churches will suffer through being deprived of the State subsidy. The "curé" alone had their salaries paid by the State, their subordinate "vicaires" being supported by the archbishop. By a levy on the parish associations, the archbishop will secure a minimum salary of £190 to each "vicar," and the parishes will support their own "curé." The way in which the different parishes raise funds varies. St. Pierre de Chaillot, a very fashionable church, is said to have an average of one funeral of *promoters* class daily during three months of the year, and thus makes about £1,400. Notre Dame de Lorette, whose congregation is mostly well to do, is said to make half this sum, and the income of its "curé" will only be diminished by £480, if at all. Other churches in poorer parts of Paris are organising subscriptions, and one church, appropriately named Notre Dame du Travail, despairing of raising much by subscriptions, means to live on the profits of a chocolate factory carried on by the Abbé Boulangier, its founder.

RHODESIAN COTTON GROWING.

Up to the present it has been open to question whether cotton grown in Rhodesia would suit the manufacturing requirements of Lancashire. There was never any doubt about the suitability of the soil and climate for certain sorts; Nature long ago demonstrated that possibility by producing wild cotton, without any help from man. Happily, the other and more important issue is now decided. A considerable consignment of the Rhodesian product recently landed at Liverpool has fetched almost fancy prices, local experts have unanimously expressed most favourable opinions about the quality of the fibre. The sole point in doubt, therefore, is whether the infant industry seems likely to yield such profits as would stimulate its expansion. That mainly depends on the cost of transport to Europe from the cultivable area. There is, report says, a sufficiency of native labour on the spot to insure cheap production, while British capital would not be lacking when once the commercial profitability of the venture was placed beyond controversy. The railway runs to the coast and the port dues are still very high, as are shipping freights and handling charges. But it is hardly believable that self-interest will not influence these several parties collectively to do all they can to promote the extension of cultivation by cheapening the cost of transport.

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OUR SPECIAL CABLES.

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.

SPECULATION IN LONDON.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

LONDON, Friday.

The large and important circles in the City, who are interested in Egypt, are anxiously waiting for a decision as to who will succeed the late Sir Elwin Palmer. Irresponsible guessers name Sir Vincent Corbett and Hahari Pacha as possible candidates for the post.

A TREASURE TROVE.

TWENTY TURNERS FOUND.

(Gazette's Special Service.)

LONDON, Friday.

Great excitement prevails in artistic circles in London owing to the extraordinary discovery by Sir Charles Holroyd, Keeper of the National Gallery of British Art (Tate Gallery), who has unearthed twenty magnificent pictures by Turner, which have hitherto been neglected and unknown. They will be the property of the nation.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Regimental Sports.

The sports which were to have been held by the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers to-morrow have been postponed.

The Brindisi Mail.

The mail for Europe via Port Said and Brindisi will close at the G.P.O., Alexandria, at 3.10 p.m. on Sunday.

Lots Turcs.

The Imperial Ottoman Bank inform us that the "gros lot" in yesterday's drawing of Ottoman Railway Lottery bonds was won by the holder of bond No. 564,764.

Egyptian Ivory.

Egyptian ivory to the amount of over 22 tons had arrived in London by last week for the quarterly sales which took place on Tuesday last. The total amount of ivory from all sources amounted to 60 tons.

British Manufacturers Exhibition.

The project of holding an exhibition at Alexandria of the products of British manufacturers has been definitely abandoned on account of the lack of local enthusiasm in support of the scheme.

Corporation of Western Egypt (Ltd.).

The first consignment of rolling-stock for the Western Oases Railway, consisting of sixteen goods wagons, supplied by the Metropolitan Airedale Railway Carriage and Wagon Co., has been shipped to Alexandria. Further large quantities of permanent-way material are also being shipped.

E. T. C. and Egypt.

At a meeting of the Eastern Telegraph Company held in London last week it was stated that although there had been an increase in the number of words carried to and from Egypt since Aug. 1, when the rate was reduced about 30 per cent., there had been, as anticipated, a diminution of receipts from that date.

Anniversary of Gordon's Death.

January 25 being the anniversary of the death of General Gordon, the R. Egged School Union teachers placed at the pedestal of the Gordon statue in Trafalgar-square a wreath inscribed:—"A grateful tribute to the memory of one who loved the ragged boys, from the council and workers of the R.S.U. and Shaftesbury Society."

French Plays at Cairo.

Commencing on the 20th proximo, M. le Bary, of the Comédie Française, an excellent company will give eight performances at Cairo of plays from the choicest Parisian repertoire including:—*Le Demi-monde*; *Le Duel*; *Il ne faut jurer de rien*; *Le Réveillé*; *Le Diable*; *Visite de noces*; *On ne badine pas avec l'amour*; *Le marquis de Priola*, etc.

Mixed Court Clerical Salaries.

Owing to the transfer of five clerks of the Mixed Court of First Instance at Alexandria, which took place a week ago, a committee of that Court recently decided that the salaries of the transferred employees should be distributed among some 20 other employees, over and above the increases allowed for by this year's Budget. But the Court of Appeal has refused to sanction this.

Egyptian Cigarettes in Austria.

Austria is one of the greatest consumers of Egyptian cigarettes and every year that country becomes a better customer of this country's speciality in the smoking line, being second only to Germany in this respect in the Customs Returns. Apropos of the imports of Egyptian cigarettes in Austria some interesting figures have now been published by the Austrian Tobacco Monopoly, showing the decline of the pipe and snuff-box before the cigarette. Thirty years ago or so the consumption per head worked out at 49 cigars, 2 cigarettes, 1 1/4 grammes of pipe tobacco, and 113 grammes of snuff. To-day it is 45 cigars, 140 cigarettes, 943 grammes of tobacco, and 46 grammes of snuff.

PORT SUDAN.

THE OPENING CEREMONY.

THE TOWN AND ITS FUTURE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Port Sudan, January 26.

There is an air of spaciousness about Port Sudan that promises well for its future. The main streets marked out by lines of posts are wide—never under 50 feet and often more, the houses are in large open compounds, and the careful sanitary precautions taken by the authorities make the new port a model among Eastern cities. Of course it is all unfinished that goes without saying, for a twelvemonth ago Sheikh Barghout boasted nothing but a tomb and a few grass tufts; but stone houses will soon replace the wooden buildings and such an excellent harbour is bound to make a great city in time. In ten years' time Port Sudan will rival if it does not surpass the greatest of the Red Sea coast towns of to-day, and unlike Jeddah, Hodeidah, and Yambu it already possesses the first essential of success, a just and progressive Government.

To leave the future for the present and the immediate past, the Legislative Council and the correspondents have had a great day. We could not leave ship till after 10 a.m., when the whole party went on board the Diana, where the guns, the wireless telegraphic installation, and the explosion of a mine of 40 lbs. of gun cotton pleased everybody except the fish, a number of which were picked up by the crew who had laid the mine. Then the party crossed to the southern side of the harbour and mounted a steam tram which ran round the N. of the town and swerving to the South finally brought the party to the pulsedometer plant which supplies the town with good water from a distance of over 3 1/2 miles. The water is drawn from a well sunk in the side of a broad wadi that runs down from the hills S. W. of the port. At this point the plateau of coral limestone on which the town is built ends and an open sandy plain covered with thorny tussocks stretches for some distance and finally gives way to stony country, rising very gradually to the foot of the mountains. The prevailing colours are greenish grey with yellow sand patches in the foreground, the hills were misty, or rather, less clearly outlined than is usually the case in the desert, while the red-brown of the wooden houses in the town relieved what would otherwise have been a cold if interesting landscape.

The people were, of course, the most interesting objects; the majority were Hadendowa, red-brown people as a rule slightly built but muscular and wiry, with none of the heaviness that characterises the Egyptian, with small, often regular features, straight-nosed and nearer, so it seemed to me, to the Abyssinian than to the Arab. As the tram passed the straw tufts near the pulsedometer plant, where many of them had gathered to watch the visitors, the women uttered thin-voiced screams, shriller in tone but otherwise resembling the Arab "zighares".

The party returned to boat for lunch and at about 2 p.m. the thridding of dozens of darabukhs and the appearance of crowds of natives stalking with long strides across the open showed, if the flags and triumphal arches were not sufficient, that the day was one of festivity. Miralai Kennedy Bey and Bimbashi Kelly had invited the whole of the Dakahliah's party to the R. E. Mess on learning that Lord Cromer's arrival would be delayed till 6 p.m., and at 4 p.m. all were there waiting the coming of the Sirdar; shortly after 4.30 p.m. the Sirdar and Lady Wingate, with Slatin Pacha, arrived, and if ever a gathering deserved to be called representative it was this, for practically all the Headquarters Staff and heads of the various Departments of the Administration were there, with all the chief officials of the Red Sea province.

After the greetings between the Sirdar and the Legislative Council and an excellent tea, during which the Sudanese band played, a camel race was announced and all the guests lined the wall of the mess compound, while the troopers of the Camel Police—mostly Hadendowa irregulars—kept back the crowd. A word as to these police—whenever desired their uniforms had real artistic taste. A white loose tunic and short loose Turkish trousers reaching the knee, a scarlet sash and red turban, red shoes, and leather gaiters made a picturesque costume, and the black don't crosshairs of a dagger projecting from their sashes gave a touch of wildness to the outfit of these excellent irregulars.

The camels set by amid dust and shouting, a small boy rode the winner and came home by a bare head. The prizes (in money) were given by Lady Wingate. The half-naked Hadendowa boy came up first, received the prize, stared very hard at Lady Wingate and the Europeans, and walked away, whereon the police seized him and bade him salaam. With a cheerful smile he applied two fingers to his forehead and in a few minutes more he was mounted again and tearing at full speed over a rough slope in answer to a challenge from the second—a herculean savage from whom he appeared to be leading till he vanished from our sight.

Then the Sudanese band played the cake walk, and a swarm of natives, Hadendowa, Nubians, Dinkas, and Shillouks from the Nile Turs from Darfur, and Arabs with every variety of mixed race poured into the compound, men and women. The drums thudded, the older women began to sing the men answering in a bass refrain, Arab in character but far more melodious than the Arab airs of Egypt, and the dance began. I ought rather to say the dances; there was the 'diluks' of the Nile Valley, a wild war dance of the

Hadendowa, and half-a-dozen tribal dances. All about the compound the groups shuffled and hopped, or beat the ground like the Red Indians of the schoolboy's imagination and thence one another with fearful snarls and strange grimaces. Here a line of men faced a line of women and woman after woman broke rank shuffled with a jiggling step up to the men, and came back hopping and shuffling with a sturdy partner side by side with odd jerking movements and raisings of the shoulders. Here Hadendowa girls, their hair dressed in hundreds of greased plaits, came up sidling, moving their heads forward and back like courting pigeons, balancing and swaying, and as they reached the Europeans threw back their heads for the coin to be placed on their foreheads, and still dancing dropped it into their hands or a fold of their 'tok'. The official Sudan was generous and one young lady arrayed in a 'tok'—a toga is perhaps the best European equivalent—of yellow tomentose striped with red and wearing a head band of shells and red and white coral beads, bore away a clear two dollars worth of silver to her mother, who embraced her with more than maternal fervor. All the time the drums beat time and the men and women danced and sang together.

The dances over the party went to the ship. The telegraph office had worked for the next 6 hours and closed at 8 p.m., which cheered the Press, who were able to dispense with wiring the news that Lord Cromer was still delayed. It was only next day that we learnt that "hot boxes" or, in naval language, overheated bearings, which at one time threatened to stop his journey entirely, had delayed his train from Wady Halfa to Atbara, and further, had necessitated the shedding of a carriage and had all but compelled the dropping of the kitchen wagon, one of the wheels of which became red hot, and had prevented the arrival of his train till 1.30 p.m. The inspection was put off till Saturday after the inauguration, and neither Owen Bey nor Drury Bey, who were bound by boat to Suakin, took part therein and the proceedings had to be out as short as possible.

The Diana was illuminated, and splendidly illuminated too, rows of electric lights near the water line, on the bow, masts and bulwarks, and the Mubkir and the Dakahliah followed suit. At 10.30 p.m. loud explosions alarmed the Legislative Council. The Dakahliah's fireworks were let loose and for the next half-hour rockets and serpents flew into the air and the sea at various angles.

The Press quill drove on, to be more accurate, plied their pencils till heaven knows when, and even Mr. Blank had no time to lecture his conferees on English literature or on the Napoleon of the newspaper world. At 4 a.m. all arose and, arrayed in their best, went ashore for the ceremony.

Then came the ceremony according to programme. It was long and a little tiring. Every one was there and in every costume: the frocks of the European ladies present, among them Lady Wingate, Mrs. de Halpert, Mrs. Kennedy, and Mrs. Windham, the red robes of honour of the Sheikh, some of whom had dyed their beards a bright orange, the black and gold lace of the Legislative Councilors the uniforms of Sudanese and Egyptians, of British sailors and soldiers. Two points deserved notice. One was Chawarbi Pacha's eloquent speech of which I send a translation, the second Slatin Pacha's speech, each sentence of which was translated into the Hadendowa by Karmakam Moh. Bey Ahmed, Commandant of the Suakin Police.

At the close of the speeches came cheers from the Hadendowa and the shrill cries of the women, and then Lord Cromer, after distributing the decorations, returned to his train for breakfast before a hurried inspection of the port. Chawarbi Pacha took advantage of the brief delay between the departure of the Dakahliah and the end of the ceremony to pay a brief visit to the tomb of the Sheikh who gave his name to the port of Sheikh Barghout and will, it is said, rebuild the tomb, adding a dome to what is now a ruin and a landmark.

At 10.25 a.m. the Dakahliah started for Suakin. Hamdulillah we were spared the necessity of getting our traps on land for training to Suakin.

Among those present was Col. McCracken, commanding the 2nd Royal Berks Regiment. In 1885 he accompanied the last train that retreated to Suakin, tearing up the rail as it retired. 21 years afterwards he had travelled from Khartoum to Suakin—a notable instance of Khat's revenge.

LAST DAYS IN KHARTOUM.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Khartoum, Thursday, 7.15 p.m.

To-day the members of the Legislative Council and the Press correspondents visited Mr. Caputo's land north of Khartoum in the steamer Abbas Pacha, also the experimental farm, where we saw good Mit Afifi and Janovich cotton. Afterwards a move was made to the Egyptian officers club, where we were most hospitably entertained. We leave to-morrow after paying a farewell visit and expressing our thanks to the Sirdar, with whom the members of the Legislative Council will lunch. To-night (Thursday) they dine with Slatin Pacha.

I must confess to having been greatly impressed with the work which is being done in Gordon College, where efficient subordinates have already been trained and sent out for the Government service, chiefly in the survey department. Critics seem to me incapable of realising that a beginning must be made, unless some reliance is to be placed upon Egyptian employés, who stand the climate worse, cost more than twice as much, and do not possess any higher mental qualities than the Sudanese. This policy will ultimately save thousands of pounds to the Sudan in salaries. There is no fear, from what I have seen, that the Sudanese will be turned into persons of the Bengali B.boo type. The policy of adapting education to the needs of the country is being studiously followed.

NOTES FROM HELOUAN.

SEASON IMPROVES.

FAVOURITE RESORT NOW FULL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Helouan, Wednesday.

The season has turned out to be a much better one than was anticipated a month ago. The hotels are all full and in most of the pensions all the rooms have been engaged. About 160 tourists are expected to arrive in a few days from Assouan. The exaggerated reports of the Alexandrian riot published in the Riviera papers at the time, although they prevented some people from coming to Egypt as early as usual, have not permanently kept tourists from leaving for the Egyptian resorts.

The scarcity of houses is still felt in Helouan, some families having recently been compelled to seek accommodation in Cairo. Next year, probably, houses will not be so scarce, as there is building going on in several parts of the town.

The Weather.

The weather during the greater part of January has been very fine, and tourists have been able to visit Sakharah, Wady Hof, and other places. During the past week, however, the weather has been more unsettled. On Sunday, there was an unusually heavy rainfall, and the large number of people who had arranged a trip to Sakharah had to travel through a blinding sandstorm.

Among the latest arrivals in Helouan are Mr. J. Salm, the Belgian Consul at Lourenço Marques, and family, who stay at the Vil a Savoy.

A Fowl Story.

There has been a great scarcity of fowls in Helouan during the last week or two. This is no doubt due to the fact that hundreds of birds are being swept away every week by disease. One gentleman told me recently that fowls are subjected to great cruelty in the district, and to prove his assertion he related a somewhat remarkable story. A few days previously he had bought a turkey, which was to be delivered on the following day. When the turkey was delivered, the purchaser noticed that though it was very heavy it appeared to be much leaner than the one he had bought. A slight examination disclosed the fact that the poor bird had by some means been made the receptacle of a large quantity of water, which accounted for the extraordinary weight. Needless to say that the inflated turkey was not the one bought on the previous day.

Amusing.

Helouan people are, evidently, easily pleased in the way of amusements. A week or two ago, an entertainer sporting the title of "Count" and describing himself on the bills as "A thorough reader," occupied the boards at the Casino. This week, a conjuror promises to make our hairs stand on end. There has been some talk of attempting to form an amateur dramatic company, but it is feared that the difficulties are too great and that it is now somewhat late in the season to start. The band provided by the railway company continues to play selections in the garden on Sundays.

KING CHRISTIAN'S DEATH.

In consequence of the death of His Majesty the King of Denmark, officers of the Army of Occupation, when in uniform, have been ordered to wear mourning until further orders. Flags will be flown at half-mast over all stations occupied by British troops until after the funeral.

CREDIT FONCIER EGYPTIEN.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Credit Foncier Egyptian took place at Cairo on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Raphael Soares in the chair. The profit and loss account shows a profit on the year's working of frs. 3,780,427.33, an increase of frs. 938,849.71 on the previous year. Dividends of frs. 15 for the ordinary shares and of frs. 171 for the Founders, shares were agreed to.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Moss liner Tabor arrived this morning from Liverpool, via Gibraltar, Algiers and Malta, with passengers, mails, and general cargo.

The Moss liner Morris sailed hence yesterday afternoon for Manchester via Malta, with mails and general cargo, including 9,615 bales cotton.

The Cunard S.S. Pavia arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday night.

The White Star liner Canopus arrived at Alexandria yesterday and left again for Naples.

BAND PERFORMANCE.

By kind permission of Lt. Col. C. J. Markham and officer, the band of the 1st Batt. King's Royal Rifles will perform the following programme of music on the terrace, Shepherds' Hotel from 4 p.m. on Saturday:—

- 1 March of Triumph—Entry of the Gladiators—Fucik.
- 2 Overture—Bronze Horse—Auber.
- 3 Selection—The Cingalese—Monckton.
- 4 Lento—Salome—Loraine.
- 5 Value Tempo—Love's last word—Crémieux.
- 6 Selection—Patience—Sullivan.
- 7 Spanish Serenade—La Paloma—Yradier.
- 8 Patrol—The Ropé, Shamrook and Thistle—Square.

Regimental March—Khedivial Anthem.
God Save the King.
THOMAS BROWN, Bandmaster.

BIG COTTON FIRE.

ENORMOUS DAMAGE.

MINET EL BASSAL SHOONAH GUTTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Last night, one of those huge cotton conflagrations, which break out now and again in the Minet el Bassal quarter of Alexandria, took place in the cotton press of the Société de Pressage et des Dépôts, known by the name of "Press ex-Choremi".

The fire was observed about 10 o'clock and in a very short space of time the flames were bursting forth from the Press, illuminating the entire quarter and throwing a lurid glare on the sky, which must have been visible for many miles around.

There were about 6,500 bales of cotton in the building at the time, and it is presumed that the fire broke out in one of the bales. Sometimes a bale arrives from the interior with a little cotton smouldering inside. This goes on smouldering and spreading until the bale bursts. Such has been the origin of several similar conflagrations, and it may well have been the case in the present instance.

As soon as the fire was perceived the alarm was given and among those notified was Mr. Charras, the general manager of the company, who at once hurried down to the spot. Among the directors of the company who also came were Mr. Ambrose Zervudachi, Mr. de Tchoudi, and Mr. Critchley, and in a very short space of time an enormous crowd had gathered to watch the conflagration, which soon began to assume gigantic proportions. The spectacle was magnificent and awe-inspiring and the absence of the moon enhanced the terrific splendour of the scene. The flames spouted from the doomed building with extraordinary vehemence and huge tongues of fire leaped towards the sky, lighting up all the surrounding neighbourhood with a weirdly brilliant effect. The Press soon resembled a burning, fiery furnace from whence volumes of fire issued without intermission and with a ceaseless roar.

The Fire Brigade.

The Fire Brigade was very tardy in putting in its appearance. It is alleged that the Brigade was not notified of the outbreak at all, and that the first intimation they received was the reflection on the sky. It may be that in the confusion that ensued at the Press, this essential notification was omitted, but it is curious, if this was the case, that an intimation was sent at once to the manager of the company, while, it is alleged, none was sent to the Fire Brigade.

When the Brigade did turn up the projection of water by the hoses was lamentably weak. We also noticed that the hoses had a number of holes from which the water spouted and appeared generally to be in need of repair. Surely the Alexandria Municipality should see that sufficient funds are provided for this most essential part of a Fire Brigade's paraphernalia. If it be that the grant to the Alexandria Fire Brigade for hose is insufficient, steps should at once be taken to remedy this disgraceful state of things, for the inefficiency of the hose last night was apparent to all observers. This should be remedied at once and we are disagreeably surprised to find that such a state of things existed. It is to be hoped that the responsibility will be brought home to some one. The Fire Brigade is a Municipal Department and if the Municipality does not see that such an important and elementary part of its equipment, as is the hose, is not in an efficient condition, the Ministry of the Interior ought to have the matter enquired into, for the most valuable spot in Egypt is the Minet el Bassal quarter of Alexandria and conflagrations in the cotton presses and shoona are more calamitous and costly than anywhere else in the country.

The Damage.

It is impossible to say yet estimate the damage done, for at the present moment the fire is still smouldering. Possibly, but it is a very rough guess, about fifty per cent. of the contents of the shoona were destroyed. Of the four great hydraulic presses two fell victims to the flames. The fire was not so extensive as that which occurred in a shoona belonging to the same company on the 9th December, 1901.

The fire was completely mastered at 5 o'clock this morning. It must be admitted that the Fire Brigade did good work. To have completely extinguished a huge roaring furnace within six hours of their arrival, and prevented it from spreading to the adjoining buildings and Stagni's timber yards (fear for the safety of which was at one time entertained) was certainly something of an achievement, though a certain lack of organisation and combination was observable. The Brigade received considerable aid in their heavy task from the Customs Guards firemen, who, we believe, were first on the scene, and worked hard under the supervision of Bimbashi Randall and Sigheolagasi Pasing. The staff of the company did the duty to the utmost, and Mr. Neill, the engineer, and Mr. Vannini, the head-storekeeper, were especially unremitting in their efforts.

Machinery and Building Insurance.

The machinery in the Press was insured for £10,000, i.e. £4,000 in the Urbaine; £2,000 London; £2,000, State; £1,000, Foncière; £1,000, Hanseatic; £1,000, Guardian.

The building was insured for £20,000, as follows:—£5,000, Lancashire; £2,000, Norwich; £2,000, Palatine; £2,000, Adriatic; £1,000, Hanseatic; £1,000, Le Phénix.

Cotton Insurance.

The cotton in the Press at the time of the fire was insured for £204,500 in forty-eight companies, divided as follows:—£11,000,

Norwich Union; £10,000, London and Lancashire; £8,000, Law Union and Crown; £8,000, Ottomane; £8,000, Palatine; £7,000, Phoenix; £7,000, Royal Exchange; £6,000, Adriatic; £6,000, Atlas; £6,000, Imperial; £4,500, Manchester; £4,000, National of Egypt; £4,000, Union, (French); £4,000, Union Assurance; £5,000, Commercial Union; £5,000, Confiance; £5,000, Western; £4,000, Foncière; £4,000, London; £4,000, North British; £4,000, North German; £4,000, Paternelle; £4,000, Le Phénix (Austrian); £4,000, Royal; £4,000, Sun; £4,000, Yorkshire; £3,000, Aachen Munich; £3,000, Alliance; £3,000, Balaré; £3,000, Lancashire; £3,000, Royal (Queen); £3,000, Scottish Union; £3,000, Union Phénix Espagnole; £3,000, Urbaine; £2,000, Central; £2,000, Assurances Générales; £2,000, General Accident; £2,000, Guardian; £2,000, Magdeburg; £2,000, National of Stettin; £2,000, Netherlands; £2,000, Northern; £2,000, Le Phénix; £2,000, Patriotic; £2,000, Polar; £2,000, Romsa; £2,000, State; £2,000, Ungarese.

There will be a meeting at 4 o'clock this afternoon of the agents of all the insurance companies interested for the purpose of appointing a salvage committee.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Viscount Enfield is expected to arrive in Cairo early this month. He is the eldest son of the 5th Earl of Strafford. Viscount Enfield is an Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers and J. P. for Middlesex and Hertfordshire and Alderman for the same counties, and since 1893 he has been a member of the London Stock Exchange.

One of the latest arrivals at the Savoy Hotel, Cairo, is Lord Morley, who is one of the largest and most popular landowners in Devonshire. He is the son of the 2nd Earl of Morley, whom he only succeeded last year, and Margaret, the daughter of Mr. R. S. Horford of Wexford Birt.

Lady Kiston and Miss Kiston are also among the popular guests at the Savoy. Lady Kiston is the daughter of Mr. E. Fisher Smith and the second wife of Sir James Kiston, whom she married in 1891.

Lady Darcy Osborne has taken up her abode in an encampment at the Pyramids.

The Hon. Harry Lawson and Mr. and Miss Lawson have left London for Egypt, and hope to return by the end of March.

The Bishop of New York will preach in the Garrison Church, Kasr el Nil Barracks, at the parade service on Sunday.

There was a large assembly last Thursday afternoon at the marriage in the Parish Church of St. Marylebone, of Major Ernest Vaux, D. S. O., and Miss Emily L. Moon-Ord. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. F. R. Benson was best man, and there were six bridesmaids. Canon Christopherson (nephew of the bride) officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. Denton-Jones (vicar of Tottenham). The honeymoon will be passed in Cairo.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Mme Vassé, the mother of M. George Vassé, editor of the "Journal du Caire," which took place at the French Hospital, at Cairo, after a long illness. The deceased was 71 years of age. We beg to tender our sincere sympathies to our confrère in his irreparable loss.

The death is announced of Commander Lambert, R.N., who commanded the armoured train at Kassasin in 1882.

The following are passengers by the Majnoon, which left Shellal on Wednesday: Major and Mrs. McConghey, Mrs. Carla Franceschi Prova, Mrs. Cecilia Martini Prati, Mrs. A. Tuer, Mrs. and Miss de la Pacha, Miss A. M. Mean, Miss F. M. Locke, Miss M. A. Spalding, Miss E. M. Spalding, Miss H. M. Spalding, Miss R. Spalding, Dr. Abbate Pacha, Baron and Baroness Carl von Born, Comte René Lestre.

Among the latest arrivals at the Savoy, Port Said, we notice Mr. F. C. Taylor, Mr. H. Holmes, Miss MacLennan, Lady Delamere, Mr. P. Soerén, Dr. Cha. Fédérat, Mr. A. Rhein, Mr. S. Wilson, Mr. L. Black, Mr. E. Pease, Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Mr. Moore, Mrs. L. Barker, Mr. E. A. Wood, Major Allan, Lieut. Col. Matchet Bey, Miss Kerr, Mr. R. Colton Fox, Mr. E. H. Wigham, Mr. and Mrs. Cook, Mr. R. P. Michalides.

Among the latest arrivals at the Eastern Exchange Hotel, Port Said, are Mr. W. B. Jameson, Mr. S. C. Withing, Dr. P. de Bota, Mr. A. E. Poulton, Mr. J. Spencer, Dr. Campbell, Miss M. S. Tucker, Mrs. Cooke Russell, Mr. J. A. Afriat, Mr. C. Morris, Mr. Ch. W. Yale, Mr. and Mrs. G. Pottier, Miss J. Roby, Mr. T. Kabil, Miss M. J. Goodell, Mr. W. R. Harkness, Mr. Ed. W. Diacono, Mr. H. Weissenberg, Col. A. Gratian, Mr. W. P. Hanly, Mr. T. L. Washington, Mr. and Mrs. I. Crombie, Mrs. E. de Saint-Euphrasy, Mr. and Mrs. Griffith.

Among the visitors now staying at the Carlton Hotel are the following:—Mr. E. L. Edgar, Mrs. Bogdanoff and family, Mr. W. I. Bell, Mr. T. J. D. Bell, Mrs. Black, Mr. Ch. Christian and family, Mr. Nicol, Miss R. Hovenden, Miss M. C. Hovenden, Miss L. White, Miss Bury, Miss M. Hewitt, Miss Leigh, Miss Rogers, Mr. Roberts.

ARISTON AERATED WATERS

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CAIRO: 10, Rue de la Poste.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH SEPARATION LAW.

PARIS RIOTS.

CHURCH DOORS BROKEN IN.

PARIS, February 1.
The inventorying of the churches according to the provisions of the Separation Law is leading to disorders, which have culminated in a riot at Saint Clothilde, where large crowds defended the church, and drove out the prefect of police and the Republican Guard. The bells rang the tocsin: the guards finally broke in the doors with the butts of their rifles and after a free fight expelled the demonstrators. 80 persons were injured and 150 arrests have been made. (Reuter)

PARIS, February 1.
A demonstration took place at Saint Clothilde's Church. M. Lepine had the gates burst open by the Republican Guards. Thirty people in the church and twenty guards were injured, but not seriously. (Havas)

PARIS, February 1.
M. Rouvier stated in the Chamber that he would make the Separation Law respected. The Chamber approved his attitude by 338 votes against 155. (Havas)

ITALIAN MINISTRY.

FALL OF SIGNOR FORTIS.

ROME, February 1.
Despite Ministerial protests the Chamber has voted the closure of the debate on the declaration of Signor Fortis. The Premier insists upon replying to the strictures that have been made to-day, but the fall of the Cabinet is expected. (Reuter)

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—Signor Fortis explained his programme. He will continue the policy of the previous Cabinet; will be faithful to alliances, and will devote great care to friendships for the maintenance of peace. (H.)

ROME, February 1.
The Chamber has refused its confidence in the Ministry by 221 votes against 118. (H.)

FAMINE IN JAPAN.

A MILLION PERSONS STARVING.

TOKIO, February 1.
The Emperor has subscribed 50,000 yen for the relief of the famine in Northern Japan, where there are now nearly a million persons starving. (Reuter)

NEW KING OF DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, February 1.
Frederick VIII. has been proclaimed King. (Havas)

THE QUEEN.

LONDON, February 1.
The Queen will go to Copenhagen to-morrow. (Reuter)

PRINCESS NAZLI.

The statements made by the Princess Nazli Hanem in her interview with a Syrian journalist, as reproduced in our issue of Wednesday's date, leads "Al Luma" to ask:—

"Does it redound to the credit of the Khedivial family to see one of its members openly abusing the family and dwelling on its shortcomings? The answer to this question is better left to the Princess herself."

"Al Zaher" remarks that it does not contest the Princess's eulogy of Lord Cromer, but that the statement made by her Highness to the effect that there are no Egyptians sufficiently reliable to be capable of self-government is regrettable, and such words will never be forgotten.

We have received the following communication on the subject:—

Sir,—I am flattered to find that my article in the "Zaher" relative to the Princess Nazli's admissions upon the backwardness of the Egyptians should have received the high distinction of reproduction in your valued columns. Perhaps however you will permit me to indicate that your translator, though an admirable interpreter of my words, missed the underlying meaning. We all know the good Princess and her love of making known her opinions even when they are beside the mark and based upon superficial or even erroneous information. My appeal to her Highness was intended to be ironical as indeed were my descriptions of the pain and suffering occasioned to our people by her frivolous reproaches. It would be far better for her to castigate her own "babes in bibs" than to rush to print where she may meet with retaliation.—I am, etc.,
THE WRITER OF THE ARTICLE

THE TRAGEDY OF AN EGYPTIAN PRINCESS.

In his work of exploration in Egypt, Nicholas Gemond, the famous archaeologist, unearthed the sarcophagus of an ancient queen. He shipped it to his home in Paris and there opened it with the most exquisite delicacy in order that the mummy it contained might not be disturbed. He found the body in a perfect state of preservation, unwrapped in mummy cloths and shrouded in cloth of gold.

He removed the body from the sarcophagus and set it up in his study. He called his servant and told her the mummy must not ever be touched, much less disturbed, as it was very precious and exceedingly fragile.

The dead queen stood in an alcove of the Egyptologist's study, the object of an almost hieratic reverence on his part. He longed to remove the gold and resin that clothed her and gaze upon her face and form, but knowledge that one touch of his hand would destroy forever the fragile flesh within caused him to curb his curiosity and to worship with his eyes alone. Once a month Gemond took a feather duster and, reverently and in trepidation, whisked from his treasure the dust that had settled upon it. No other hand but his was ever laid upon her who in life had reigned over Egypt and who in death reigned in Paris. He was her high priest and she was his goddess.

But Gemond was alone in his worship. His servant, a pious, practical Frenchwoman, saw with grave disapproval this corpse, that ought to be underground, standing in her master's study; the fact that it had lain buried thousands of years rendered the sacrilege no less impious in her sight. But it was the dust which gathered upon the mummy that most shocked her tidy soul, and her busy fingers fairly itched to take off those golden robes and give them a shaking and beating at an open window. Fear of her master alone restrained her, but she would sniff with contempt at Gemond's efforts to keep the mummy clean with a feather duster.

After the queen had reigned over the Pagan study for several months, her high priest went out one day and forgot to lock the door of the room that was his shrine. The faithful Gabrielle seized the opportunity to tidy up a bit. She dusted the books, she shook the rugs, she placed her master's papers in neat piles, she washed the windows and waxed the floor and polished the mirror and did all the other little things that only a woman's sense of neatness impels. At last she stood before the sacred mummy and looked with ever-increasing rebellion at the veil of dust that enshrouded it. Everything else in the room shone, and this alone stood dusty.

It was too much for her woman's soul. What woman could have stood such a sight? What woman would not have done as did Gabrielle—even with the commands of her master to the contrary? What do men know about neatness, anyway? She took the cloth of gold from the shoulders of the queen, de-poled her of the royal death-robes and shook them out of the window. Then she brushed them carefully and laid them aside. Having begun her work, she determined to finish it, and make a good job of it. So she began to remove the brown mummy cloths in which Her Egyptian Majesty had slept for all these thousands of years, determining to give them a good cleaning. But what was her horror when she discovered that they fell to pieces in her hands!

Gabrielle stood as if transfixed. The soft brown linen dropped, bit by bit, flaking away and crumbling as it fell. She seized the golden robes and hurriedly draped them upon the silent form, hoping thereby to hide the ravages her hands had wrought. But as she worked too roughly in her hurry—she felt the whole mass crumble under her hands, and the cloth of gold fell in a shapeless heap over a pile of brown dust.

At this moment Nicolas Gemond entered the room. Gabrielle jumped from her task and stood facing him, her eyes wide with fright. The savant looked at the spot whereon had stood his ancient queen, and beheld it empty. He seized the golden draperies, and found beneath them nothing but a handful of dust.

Then he turned in speechless wrath and put bullet through Gabrielle's heart.

The faithful servant fell dead at his feet. Nicolas Gemond, the famous Egyptologist, sits to-day in a cell in Paris prison, a convicted murderer, awaiting sentence of death.

(From the "New York World" of January 7th.)

VISITORS LISTS

MENA HOUSE HOTEL, CAIRO.

Count and Countess Welsburg, Germany; Mr. Wright Henderson, Oxford; Mrs. F. Wood, England; Mr. Calton Fox, London A Londres, le Consolidé anglais a encore Mr. C. McClaren, Mr. H. McClaren, Scotlandnauss hier de 1/8 a 90 1/2. L'Unifiée a gagné Misses G. Hodgson, England; Mrs. Gedde/4 a 105. La National Bank a cloturé a 26 London; Mr. Willooby, England; Mr. 3/8, soit en plus-value de 5/8 de livre sur le Dodd, Alexandria; Miss H. A. Simpsoir de la veille. L'Agricole a bénéficié de 1/8 London; Miss M. thley, Bristol; Miss Grosjean, la Daira a perdu 1/8 a 17 3/8. Miss G. Mulvany, England; Miss Falle, Cairo A Paris, l'action Crédit Foncier est rensei-Mr. and Mrs. A. O. White, Col. Augustus Hill a baisse de 2 francs a 798. La Banque Miss Hill, Mr. and Mrs. H. Whitfield, EnglandAthènes a gagné 2 francs a 137. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Miss Eleasa Robinson, Miss Ethel Cooper, San Francisco; Miss Ward Loi, ce marché des valeurs a été ner, Cairo; Mr. Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. V. Gallin avec d'excellentes tendances. Mrs. J. C. Grahame, Dr. Elizabeth Pace, Mr. Trés fort mouvement sur la National Bank, and Mrs. C. Tennant, England; Rav. Canoni a cloturé a 36 11/16, en hausse de 3/4 sur Ward, Alexandria; Mrs. Watson, Miss Hotham prix de la veille. L'action nouvelle a gagné Miss Tulle Morgan; Mrs. Williams, Longuelement 3/4 a 25 11/16 L'Agricole a annoncé don; Miss De Morgan, Miss Holman Hunt 9 11/16 l'action ancienne et a 9 1/2 la nou-London; Mr. and Mrs. Percy Ellis, Lisbonville. La Banque d'Athènes s'est inscrite a 138. Mr. and Mrs. Colla, Mrs. Elgar, London; Mrs. L'action Crédit Foncier est maintenue a D. Spence, England; Mrs. N. Catter, Miss M304. La Bébéra a fléchi a 84 1/2 et la Daira Perkins, Canada; Mr. Alexander ThomsonSanieh a 17 3/8 vendeurs. London; Mr. and Mrs. James S. Thomson, Toujours en bonne tendance, les parts de Miss M. Thomson, Mr. R. Adams, Benha; Mjonissance Eaux du Caire ont monté a 272. E. A. Bowen, U.S.A.; Mrs. Meredith, Miss/Improvements Corporation, dont nous par-Moore, Mr. S. Leatham, Miss Talloh, Mr. and Mrs. plus loin, a avancé a 4 11/16 acheteurs, Mrs. Philpott, Drand Mrs. W.A. Hayes Englandavec beaucoup de transactions. Le Warden Mme Cantacuzene, Podul Woie; Col. and Mrs. Bateau a progressé a 6 1/2. Ludlow, Mr. and Mrs. John Ross, Cairo; Miss Dans le groupe des Hôtels, les Nungovich Lord, U.S.A.; Mr. and Mrs. Russell Barrett, Egypt 5 1/16. Parmi les petites valeurs les Glymenopoulo Watson, Alexandria; Mr. R. Adams, England; ont été fort recherchées et ont cloturé a 1 9/32 Mr. Constandi Fannus, Cairo; Mrs. Lea Smith, acheteurs. Les Salt and Soda se sont inscrites England; Mr. Dilley, Cairo; Mrs. Formby, a 22 sh. et les Hooker a 27/32. Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, Honorable G. Gerald, Miss MacCarthy, Mr. L. Rea, Miss Tanley, Miss Mullholland Mr. and Mrs. Strain, Mr. Y. Lancot, Dr. and Mrs. Hibbert, England; Miss Ethel Henry, London; Mr. Aziz Greiss, St. Petersburg; Miss Lea Smith and party, Miss L. Johnston, London; Miss Mac Carthy, Ireland; Mr. A.H. Briland, Mr. and Mrs. Sparrow, England; Mohamed Hassib, Omar Loutfy Bey, Cairo; Mme de Cuory, Mlle. B. Noels, Dresden. Dr. and Mrs. Dixon, England; Mrs. and Mrs. Schiano, Cairo; Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson Grant, England; Mr. Andrew Bintlou, Misses J. H. Bintlou, Scotland; Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Priory, Mrs. Charles F. H. Collisson, Miss Danny, Miss Carrie, London; Mrs. and Miss E. Meyer, Mr. H. Bradhorst, England; Mr. and Mrs. Griffith, London; Samuel Walker, Mirfield; Mr. L. S. Gore, Cairo; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. London, Miss Starrock, Miss Sain, Glasgow; Mr. and Mrs. A. Rea, Mrs. Requa, Birkehead; Mr. A. B. de Guerville, Mr. R. B. de Guerville, Montreux Mr. Archibald Deiby, Dr. Hastings, Portland; Mr. David Stewart, Baltimore; Mr. Oscar Neider, Wirzburg; Herrn Baursch Luttich, Hanover; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Falk, U.S.A.; Mr. A. Oberston, England; Mr. Geo. Lamb, Cheshire; Mr. Thos. Washington, Mr. W. Bresch, Port Said; Col. E. Grattan, London; Mr. H. Weissenberg, Liverpool; Dr. Morgan Evans, Mrs. Rachael Foster Avery, England; Mrs. Dr. Moller, Cairo; Major and Mrs. E. F. Hessey and party, England; Mme. E. Kyriezi, Cairo; Mr. Dawson and party, England; Mr. and Mrs. Binoche, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. John Charmock and party, Mr. Smith, England; Mrs. D. Land-downe Beale, Mrs. Napier Chavering, Miss E. Boston, London; Herrn Geheimerh Federath, Oesberg; Mr. P. B. Griswald, U.S.A.; Mr. G. H. Behrend, England; Mrs. and Miss McClean, London; Mr. and Mrs. H. Darbyshire, Philadelphia; Mr. Y. Nisho, Vienna; Mr. G. Emanuel, Mrs. John Price, England.

GRAND HOTEL HELOUAN.

Mrs. and Miss Weason, Miss Helen M. Emery, New York; Rev. C. H. Banning, London; Mr. Henry Loftus, England; Herr and Frau Fritz Killing, Hagne; Mademoiselle Gueydan, Monsieur Gueydan, Paris; Herr J. A. Kraasel, Vienne; Miss Duncan, Miss Darley, England; Dr. S. Altmann, Vienna; Mme. and Mlle. Cattaoi, Cairo; Sir Atkinson Willa, Mr. J. W. Bourne May, Mr. R. M. Thomson, 40,000 £ ont été portées a la réserve, soit England; Mr. and Mrs. R. Skyp, Mlle. Toby 8 % sur le capital souscrit de £ 500,000. Aussi bien, l'action de £ 25, libérée de Alexandria; Mr. and Mrs. R. Tiby, London; Canon and Mrs. Valpy, Winchester; Mrs. £ 12, qui était a 35, a haussé a 239 et l'on James Peach, Mr. W. Tozz, England; Mr. prévoit un cours encore plus élevé. Il faut reconnaître que c'est un placement et Mrs. James Dunn Cardross; Mr. W. Hoth, Miss Hoth, St. Petersburg; Mrs. and Mme. J. de tout premier ordre et des plus rémuné-Res, Agbion, Alexandria; Mrs. S. Jannaro, teurs. Cairo; Mr. A. Campos, Alexandria; Mr. and Mrs. H. Reeves and party, Miss C. Platt, Miss Leith, Mr. J. W. D. Thorp, Mr. and Mrs. 1905, contre 16 % pour l'exercice précédent. Mais 23 points et l'Octobre 18. Le Greenwood, Mr. H. Volekman, New York. Les arrivages ont été de 28,000 balles contre England; Miss E. Green, New York; Mrs. K. A. Robinson, Miss Breese, England; Mr. C. E. 1,000. Le marché de Liverpool est en légère réac-Mascho, London; M. Hausoh, Russia; Mrs. and Miss Warren, England; Mr. and Mrs. Montagu Summers, Cairo; Mr. R. J. Doherty, loi, le Mars a ouvert, ce matin, a 16 17/32 Capt. and Mrs. Slazeger London; Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. S. Manuel, Mrs. G. E. Charlesworth, Mr. G. H. Charlesworth, Mr. and A l'occasion du Courban-Bairam il y aura, Mrs. D. J. Baden, England; Frau and Frandini prochain 5 février, cessation d'affaires en lein Kopp, Monich; Mrs. J. M. Birley, Montrats et en valeurs a la Bourse d'Alexandrie S. G. Fildes, London; Mrs. H. Danison, U.S.A.; assurance, a celle du Caire. Mr. and Mrs. W. Cook, England; Mme. de Kemel, Brussels; Mr. and Mrs. S.W. Stough-ton, London; Miss M. Prior, Mrs. M. H. de Vries et Boutigny, agents de Sheldermine, London; Herr W. Prowe anhang, se chargent de l'exécution de tous family, Friednan; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Saydore, de Bourse (valeurs et marchandises) sur gent, Miss E. Sarzent, Boston; Miles. Zabos marchés de Londres, Paris, Bruxelles, An-king, St. Petersburg; Col. and Mrs. Sparrmayers, Liverpool et New York. L. Circulaire qno-Mr. Alfred J. Holden, England; Mr. E. A. Sidienne de la maison est envoyée sur demande, Book, Cambridge; Mme. and Mlle. Zuliohi, Constantinople; Capt. Sharp, England; Mr. and Mrs. Northern and family, London; Major and Mrs. Humphrys, Miss Greg, Miss Pearson, and Mrs. McKellar, Mr. Ch. Blair, England; Mrs. Miss McKellar, Mr. Ch. Blair, England; Mrs. Jones Kingale, Ireland; Miss Fawcetts, Miss Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Gau, The Misses Gau, England.

Circulaire H. de Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES

Caire, 1er février.
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AVIS

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MUNICIPALITE D'ALEXANDRIE

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Société Anonyme des Eaux du Caire

AVIS

Il est porté a la connaissance du public que le Conseil d'Administration de la Société a dé- cidé de réduire de 22 % le prix de l'eau fournie aux Bornes-fontaines publiques. En conséquence, a partir du 1er Janvier 1906 on pourra obtenir l'eau aux di- tes fontaines a raison de P.T. 2 (trois piastres payées) le mètre cube au lieu de P.T. 3,857 payées jus- qu'ici. Cette réduction de prix ayant été décidée par la Société dans le seul but d'en faire profiter les habitants de la Ville, le public est prié de veiller a ce que la dite réduction lui soit faite par les saks qui lui fournissent l'eau, afin de ne pas laisser ces derniers profiter du rabais qui n'a été consenti qu'en faveur du public. La vente d'eau au détail aux Bornes-fontai- nes, s'établit donc comme suit: La tonneau de 660 kilos de jauge 20 millièmes La gueur de 66 " " 3/4 " L'estagion de 22 " " 2/4 " et pour toute quantité dépassant la jauge ci- dessus, chaque 4 kilos seront comptés a 1/8 de millièmes. Le Caire, le 19 Décembre 1905. Le Directeur ASLEY P. FRIEND. 26974-80A-7

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EGYPT'S EGG INDUSTRY.

It may not be without interest if, at the present egg season, we devote a little space to this branch of our export trade. The period during which the goods are exported commences at the beginning of November and ends about the middle of March, the whole of the shipments being made through Alexandria. The following table, giving the number of eggs sent out of the country during the last five years, clearly shows that the trade is by no means an insignificant one.

VALU L.E.	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905
NUMBER OF EGGS IN THOUSANDS	19,232	20,000	21,000	22,000	23,000
EXPORTS TO					
England	12,232	13,000	14,000	15,000	16,000
Austria	2,000	2,500	3,000	3,500	4,000
France	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,600	1,800
Other Countries	4,000	4,300	4,600	4,900	5,200

The statistics compiled by the Customs were made in 1896 when the three countries above mentioned practically accounted for, as to day, the whole of the exports, taking between them 13,232,000 eggs valued L. E. 10,736. The shipments rose to over 39 millions in 1899, and steadily increased afterwards until last year, when the trade received a serious check owing to an outbreak of cholera amongst the fowls. The loss of poultry from this cause was enormous, with the result that, although the reduction in numbers was to a large extent counterbalanced by incubating operations at the end of the season—to which we shall again refer—there are certainly grounds for fearing that the returns 1905/6 will fall behind those of 1903/4. The spread of the plague was greatly assisted by the natives themselves, who, as might be expected, failed to grasp the importance of taking swift and drastic measures for stamping out the disease. Such an elementary precaution as the proper disinfecting of crates, etc., seems to have been largely disregarded, while consignments of live birds often arriving dead in Cairo after a journey from one of the villages in Upper Egypt.

At the present moment, so far as can be gathered, the plague has practically died out, though it is yet too early to speak definitely on the subject.

The main source of the egg supply for export purposes is Upper Egypt, one of the principal districts being from Bahariya to the Fayoum. The eggs are bought from the natives by local men who travel from village to village very much after the plan of the same fraternity in England. The goods are then sent by rail to Alexandria, where the "gatherers" agent sells them to one of the export merchants. Any crate arriving with its contents at all damp—and it should be remembered that the winter rains here are by no means light—must immediately be sold locally, otherwise the contents will be useless after a couple of days or so.

The next stage is "candling", which consists in passing the eggs in front of a strong electric light in a dark room, in order to discover all unsewn, slightly broken or immature ones. At the commencement of the season, each egg is treated separately, though later on, when consignments are arriving every day, such a precaution is not necessary to the same degree.

After being sorted, the eggs are carefully packed tier upon tier in timber boxes, each box containing 1440 eggs all protected by wood wool. The crates are then shipped abroad, the freight on each being generally about 2s/10d to either Hull, London, Liverpool, or Glasgow.

Turning to the Egyptian side of the question, we may say that the buying and selling rates have been gradually rising during the past few years. For the season 1902/3 the price paid by the merchant to the middleman per 1000 eggs delivered at Gabbary (Alexandria) railway station, began about P.T. 140 (£1: 8: 8), rose to P.T. 165 (£1: 13: 10) and finished off at, say, P.T. 190 (£1: 6: 7). During the season 1903/4 the same quotations were P.T. 160 (£1: 12: 9), P.T. 180 (£1: 16: 10) and P.T. 145 (£1: 9: 8). For 1904/5 the figures increased to P.T. 170 (£1: 14: 10), P.T. 190 (£1: 18: 11) and P.T. 137 (£1: 8: 1); whilst the season which commenced last month opened with P.T. 195 (£1: 19: 11) and has already touched P.T. 200 (£2: 1: -), the demand being very strong owing to the absence of the usual Russian supply.

As the eggs arrive in England at a time when the home production is exceedingly small, it is not surprising to find that fairly good prices are obtained. An average rate for 120 eggs (known in the trade as a "gross") is, if any of the ports mentioned previously is from 4/6 to 5/3, though this year, in consequence of the demand and the high prices ruling in Egypt, the rate has risen to 6/- and even 6/9. The shipper, of course, pays for all breakages, and he also takes the risk of any part of a consignment arriving in an unsewn condition.

Eggs, larger than the ordinary ones, coming from the Fayoum district, generally fetch an

additional 8/- to 10/- per case of 1440, the merchant here paying an extra 5/- for the same quantity.

At the present moment an effort is being made by the export merchants to alter the terms of sale to f.o.b. Alexandria, at any rate as regards new customers. An article such as the one under discussion gives many facilities to buyers—other than those who are strictly straightforward—to refuse delivery, or to claim heavy rebate, when the market rises against them, and in such a case the merchant in Egypt is practically in the hands of the consignee.

Complaints are heard regarding the treatment the eggs receive on the railways here whilst in transit from the interior. The question of handling goods of this description is always a troublesome one, but a trade involving over 100,000,000 eggs is certainly entitled to some consideration in this respect. The goods stand the journey to England extremely well, and it is much to be regretted that the percentage of breakages at this end is so heavy.

As regards the method of raising large quantities of chickens, the native does not use the European or American pattern of incubator. In various villages throughout the country there are to be found specially built rooms, which are heated to a proper temperature by means of fires. When the incubating process commences, two men enter the room, which is then carefully closed up. The men remain in the chamber from 21 to 30 days turning and examining the eggs once or twice every twenty-four hours. A small space in the roof, covered with glass, gives the required amount of light, and food is passed in through another small opening. Needless to say, the occupation is not a healthy one, though the system appears to act very well as regards the production of birds.

THE COPTS RESERVE
AT THE
HOLY SEPULCHRE.

ABYSSINIA'S CLAIM.

Constantinople.
There is a point, all too often overlooked, which is greatly to the credit of the Ottoman Government, and that is the care it exercises in protecting various Christian interests and privileges against the aggression of another party or creed.

In Jerusalem, it is the Turkish troops who protect, let us say, a Greek Orthodox procession against Gregorian Armenians, or any other combination of creeds out of the multitude of conflicting Christian sects. Even within the precincts of the Holy Sepulchre the Christians cannot be trusted to keep order, and Turkish sentries stand on guard to see fair play and no favour.

Just such an issue of privilege is now raised by the envoys of the Emperor Menelik, who have come here, it is alleged with £30,000 to assist them in their mission. All that they ask for is a key, just a simple key, to the portion of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre which is reserved for the Copts. The Copts energetically oppose this innovation, stating that the Abyssinians never had any right to a key, and have no just cause for complaint, as the Abyssinian Christians are allowed free access to the church on all days after four in the afternoon.

The Porte would like to oblige the Emperor Menelik, to whom, not so long ago, the Sultan sent a special mission with decorations and presents, but, on the other hand, there is the fear of serious disturbances resulting from a fanatical movement on the part of the Copts.

The British Government may easily be drawn into the discussion, and would feel itself in much the same uncertain position, for as the Copts are all Egyptians they would certainly ask our support, while we also seek the Emperor Menelik's favour, notably as to his co-operation with us in Upper Sudan.

There is every probability that the Porte will be firm enough to settle the question equitably, without any diplomatic interference.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Whitaker's Almanac for 1906, which we have just received, contains all the features which have justly made of it one of the most popular books of reference extant. Besides the almanac proper, with which everyone is acquainted, the book contains a concise account of the Indian Empire, followed by articles concerning the British Colonies (with statistical tables showing their progress) and the principal foreign countries. These geographical and historical summaries are supplemented by "A Political History of the World in 1904-5", an epitome of the Military and Educational Systems of the World, and a paper on Geographical Progress. Additional astronomical and meteorological summaries occupy many of the succeeding pages, while a retrospect of sport presents, almost at a glance, a record of athletics and racing during the past year. Miscellaneous articles lead to the history and statistics of British and Indian Railways, and to an exhaustive treatise on the mercantile fleets of various countries, while a recently introduced article on British health and holiday resorts has this year been enlarged and extended.

Whitaker's Peerage.—With the present issue this valuable publication attains its tenth year, and has slightly increased on the largest of its previous attainments. The work is printed in a concise and handy form, and to those interested in titled personages it is a book to be recommended.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.

THE EMANCIPATION OF EGYPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

Sir,—I have read this work, so ably and impartially reviewed in your columns, and in my opinion, though much space was devoted to criticism not altogether favourable, such extensive comments were fully warranted by the amount of speculation to which the work and its authorship have given rise. The volume, I venture to submit, though of a highly polemical nature, was judiciously temperate in tone and eloquent in exposition. The author has evidently studied world-politics to great advantage and discusses the relative interests of the different countries concerned with Egypt as if he were a familiar of the chancelleries of Europe. I note, however, two omissions, in respect of which I would beg the hospitality of your columns to enable me to call attention.

The first question that everyone asks himself when he considers this subject is, "are the Egyptians ripe for independence?" It is a question which I will not venture myself to answer as I can claim no authority for so doing. But the answer, and an authoritative one, has been given, and that moreover in the affirmative, by the British Government so long ago as 1887. On the 22nd May of that year a treaty was signed by Mukhtar Pasha, acting on behalf of the Turkish Government, and by Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, acting on behalf of the British Government, the main provisions of which were as follows:—

"(1) The British troops were to be withdrawn at the end of three years, or as soon after as possible coinciding with the disappearance of internal and external danger to the political and territorial integrity of Egypt; (2) two years thereafter, British supervision over the Egyptian Army was to cease; and (3) on the exchange of ratifications between Great Britain and Turkey the Powers were to be invited to give their adhesion to the terms of the convention, and to recognise and guarantee the inviolability of Egyptian territory. Both the Sultan, by reason of his suzerainty, and Great Britain, on account of her responsible position, agreed to mutually recognise their corresponding rights to re-occupy Egypt, should circumstances arise that imperilled the main objects of the convention; but, so soon as such dangers were past, they undertook to withdraw their armies. Moreover, among other safeguards for the tranquillity and safety of Egypt, a protocol was attached, providing for the institution of a local and uniform jurisdiction and legislature, to which foreign residents would be amenable."

True, the treaty was never ratified by reason of the Sultan's refusal to do so, but the significance of the declaration made by England in that treaty cannot be overrated. The irresistible inference to be drawn from that declaration is that Egypt was approaching the moment when she would be capable of governing herself. What is there that has happened since that period to change so solemn and deliberate an assertion? Have the Egyptians retrograded? If so, the blame must rest entirely with the tutelage Power for having neglected their education. But the reverse is conclusively the case if there be one word of truth in the reports chronicling their continuous progress. Political memories are proverbially unreliable, and to this argument many will be inclined to reply that the policy, which dictated the British withdrawal from Egypt, was the same as was responsible for our disgraceful abandonment of Gordon and the Sudan, or our discreditable surrender after Majuba Hill, the policy which prompted the cry of "Perish India," which advocated the sale of the British shares in the Suez Canal, and which may be compendiously characterised as "the policy of southe". But a comparison of dates will immediately make clear the fallacy of such a contention, for in 1887, the date when this treaty was concluded, Lord Salisbury, the great Imperialist, was in office. It is extraordinary that the author of this work should have failed to discern the portentous significance of the above-mentioned treaty, merely contenting himself with relegating it to a foot-note.

The other point which seems to have entirely escaped his notice is a momentous statement made by Lord Cromer in his last report, which would more than anything have assisted and reinforced his argument, namely, to use his Lordship's own words, "Although it may take a long time to arrive at Egyptian autonomy in the full sense of the term, at the same time that autonomy is the ultimate goal towards which reform should be gradually directed." Here we see, though starting from very different and perhaps contrary standpoints, our author and the great Anglo-Egyptian diplomatist are practically at one, the only apparent difference being one not of substance but of time.

One more observation perhaps I may be permitted to make in closing this somewhat lengthy letter, and that is by way of reproach to the educated Egyptians, imbued with patriotic feeling and absorbed in their country destiny, that pioneer work of this description should have been left to foreign initiative.—I am, etc.

London, January 23.

BORROWING IN ANCIENT EGYPT

The Egyptians had a very remarkable ordinance to prevent persons from borrowing imprudently. An Egyptian was not permitted to borrow without giving to his creditors in pledge the body of his father. It was deemed both an impiety and an infamy not to redeem so sacred a pledge. A person who died without discharging that duty was deprived of the customary honours paid to the dead.

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ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

London, January 26.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. D. Hunter, D.S.O., Royal Army Medical Corps, attached to the Khedive's Army, has been granted the local rank of colonel whilst employed in that capacity.

Captain H. Meysey Thompson, Rifle Brigade, on appointment to the West African Frontier Force, has been posted to the Northern Nigeria Regiment.

A large number of troops will embark for Bombay at Southampton about the 3rd prox., the trooper for their conveyance being the S.S. Sicilia.

Second Lieutenant A. J. St. G. Loftus, 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, has been placed on duty with the draft which the 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Bottevant, is preparing to join the 1st Battalion in Egypt.

Orders have been issued for the battleship Queen, Captain Lewis Bayly, to return home from the Mediterranean Fleet, as her commission expires in a few weeks. She will be re-commissioned for another spell of service in the Mediterranean. This fine battleship made good shooting in last year's gun laying tests.

We have been assured by the new Secretary of State for War that he will go slowly on taking office, but with the surprising change in the political situation he may feel strong enough to venture on some startling changes. It is certain at least that he will not be tied down to his predecessor's proposals, and he has already reversed the mandate that was to eject the School of Military Engineering from Chatham, so long its headquarters. It would have been a costly move to tear up the old institutions; the fine mess, magnificent band, and many heirlooms, its many mementoes and portraits of distinguished sappers, Charles Gordon, Gerald Graham, Kitchener, and the rest, to remove bodily the instructional facilities, in schools, lecture-rooms, ateliers, that have gathered round the centre of scientific soldiering with which Chatham had come to be synonymous. The place was essentially the Alma Mater of the Royal Engineers, to which young officers came when first commissioned, and laid the foundation of that varied knowledge that was their indispensable stock-in-trade. It was the Mecca to which all turned, embracing the best traditions of "the corps," as its members fondly styled it, with a prestige that would have been slowly acquired on Salisbury Plain. There were some arguments, however, in favour of the move, despite its inconvenience and the sentimental objections to it—Chatham, like the great headquarters of Royal Artillery at Woolwich, has its limitations of space for military operations, so much more generously afforded in the southern command. The proposed exohange was not, indeed, made hastily or capriciously, and might have been upheld on plausible grounds. Few, however, will regret its postponement, or that the contemplated expenditure is to be saved for application to more essential Army needs. Mr. Haldane will have trouble enough with his estimates when they are brought in, and although he promises boldly to show no undue chicanery where efficiency is at stake, it is safe to predict that he is already largely committed to unavoidable expenditure.

EGYPTIAN COTTON SPINNING.

The margin of profit in the spinning of fine counts as spun in Bolton from Egyptian cotton is wider than for a long time back. The gain per pound is greater than a month ago. To buy cotton last week in Alexandria and sell, say, 60s T. in Manchester meant a profit of fully 1½d. per pound, some experts making it close upon 2d. Producers are making a considerable amount of money. Engagements are extensive. Spinners are literally pulled out of the place for deliveries towards contracts placed by users some months ago. It need hardly be said that the Fine Spinners' Combine is participating in the good times. Mr. William Tattersall, of Manchester, says the outlook for very fine numbers is most encouraging.

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DELIGHTFUL SITUATION.

LA PREEMPTION EN EGYPT

ELLE DOIT ETRE ABOLIE

Le droit de préemption que la législation égyptienne actuelle tient d'un autre âge où ce droit était sans doute motivé par les mœurs et les usages de l'époque, (droit faible, d'ailleurs, puisqu'il était entouré de mille exceptions et de déchéances), mais que rien ne justifie plus dans l'état actuel moral et matériel de l'Egypte, est ardemment soutenu par une bande de spéculateurs éhontés qui ont trouvé en lui un moyen de satisfaire leurs convoitises.

Dès l'année 1900 le Gouvernement fut obligé, pour mettre un terme à certains abus de la spéculation en matière de préemption, d'édictier un arrêté sévère.

Mais quelle est la loi qui peut entraver l'apaisement du gain? La fièvre spéculative a fait de tels progrès depuis 1900 que l'arrêté gouvernemental est devenu tout-à-fait insuffisant.

Il est temps de mettre de nouveau la main à l'œuvre non pas seulement pour modifier et préciser la loi, car les charbonniers d'or réussissent toujours à l'étaler, mais pour la supprimer définitivement, puisque les mœurs qui lui ont donné naissance ont complètement disparu et que par suite elle n'a plus sa raison d'être.

Qu'est-ce, en effet, que la préemption? C'est un droit exorbitant et si attentatoire à la liberté des transactions qu'il a été depuis longtemps rayé du code des nations civilisées. Les Egyptiens l'ont conservé à cause de leurs coutumes nationales et religieuses, mais, pour lui enlever autant que possible son caractère odieux, ils lui ont joint tant d'exceptions que ce droit est considéré chez eux plutôt comme une faveur que comme un droit proprement dit. C'est ce qu'on appelle en jurisprudence un droit faible, toléré uniquement à cause des mœurs du pays et qui doit disparaître de la législation dès que ces mœurs sont modifiées ou ne peuvent plus lui servir d'appui.

Or, tel est bien le cas pour l'Egypte. Nous ne sommes plus au temps des Califes ou des Mamelouks : les conditions de la vie, le mode de construction des habitations, la disposition des rues, le fonctionnement de la justice, les principes de liberté, les mœurs et les idées elles-mêmes, tout a changé de fond en comble. Le Khédive Ismaïl a bien rendu ce nouvel état de choses par la phrase demeurée célèbre : Mon pays n'est plus en Afrique. Nous faisons partie de l'Europe. Oui, l'Egypte a changé de face : les rues tortueuses et sales que regrettaient tant les amoureux de l'antique ont fait place à des boulevards larges et ensoleillés, à de belles allées droites et aérées ; les palais d'autrefois ont été remplacés par de belles constructions à l'européenne ; la vie n'est plus confinée au harem ou dans les bouges malaisins, la justice est égale pour tous, les princes et les pachas eux-mêmes ne peuvent s'y soustraire ; un vent de liberté a soufflé dans la vallée du Nil pour tout y régénérer ; ces changements ont nécessairement entraîné une modification profonde des mœurs locales. La préemption qui avait été adoptée dans l'antique but de se conformer à ces mœurs d'autrefois, n'a donc plus aucune raison d'être aujourd'hui que ces circonstances n'existent plus.

En vertu de ces principes que la loi est faite pour le peuple et non le peuple pour la loi, il s'ensuit que la suppression du droit de préemption s'impose par le fait qu'il n'a plus aucune occasion plausible de s'exercer.

Cette suppression s'impose d'autant plus que des spéculateurs éhontés se raccrochent à ce droit d'un autre âge pour s'emparer de propriétés nouvellement achetées dans le seul but de réaliser sur leur revendu un important bénéfice. Incapables eux-mêmes de traiter une affaire ou de conclure un achat, ils héritent ainsi de tout le profit réalisé par un homme d'affaires ou une société qui a consacré plusieurs mois et parfois plusieurs années en démarches coûteuses pour s'assurer un terrain ou un immeuble dont ils ont besoin. Qui ne voit l'injustice de tels procédés?

On nous répond : C'est la loi ; avec ce commentaire obligé : "Dura lex, sed lex." Eh bien ! Non, ce n'est pas la loi. Jamais le législateur n'a songé même un instant à faire le jeu des spéculateurs ; il a même à dessein entouré la loi de mille exceptions pour bien faire comprendre qu'elle ne doit être appliquée qu'en conformité des mœurs et de l'état de celles-ci.

C'est là essentiellement l'esprit de la loi. Et c'est le devoir du juge, lorsqu'il se présente des cas où des particuliers veulent la faire dévier au profit de leur portefeuille, d'interpréter la lettre de cette loi à laquelle s'attache le spéculateur, pour s'en tenir à l'esprit.

La préemption, donc, doit être supprimée d'abord, et après la suppression de la loi, droit essentiellement faible d'après le texte de la loi marseillaise, droit attentatoire à la liberté des transactions, droit que justifiaient les mœurs d'autrefois mais qui n'a plus aucune raison d'être aujourd'hui que les conditions de la vie sont complètement modifiées, est appelé à disparaître.

Les spéculateurs qui viennent de le mettre en avant pour satisfaire leurs convoitises ne font que biter sa disparition en obligeant la justice locale à prendre des mesures efficaces pour prévenir le retour de pareils abus. Mais, en attendant le jour de sa suppression, il n'est pas juste que le monde des affaires soit victime d'une fausse interprétation de la loi. Celle-ci est faite dans un but purement moral ; il est inadmissible qu'on en exerce pour spéculer. Les juges, en s'attachant plus à l'esprit qu'à la lettre, feront d'une pierre deux coups : ils appliqueront la loi, tout en décourageant la foule des spéculateurs qui se rue à la cour.

EDEN PALACE HOTEL, CAIRO.

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Special terms for officers of the Army of Occupation and Government Officials.

CHRONIQUE JUDICIAIRE

COUR D'APPEL MIXTE.

VENTE DES BOISSONS ALCOOLIQUES

On se rappelle que le Gouvernement a promulgué en janvier 1901 un décret réglementant les établissements publics. Ce règlement prescrivait aux débiteurs de boissons alcooliques de se munir d'une autorisation spéciale, autrement dit, d'une licence.

Or, le propriétaire d'un débit de ce genre étant mort, le curateur n'a pas cru devoir demander une nouvelle autorisation sous prétexte que celle du défunt continuait à être valable. La police en a jugé autrement et l'a mis en contravention en dépit de toutes ses protestations.

Condamné par le tribunal des contraventions, le curateur a fait appel.

La Cour vient de décider que la licence exigée par le décret sur les établissements publics étant personnelle, elle s'éteint par la mort du titulaire, et ne peut être transmise par succession ni autrement.

TRIBUNAL MIXTE DU CAIRE

L'AFFAIRE DES SUCRERIES

C'est demain que sera porté devant le Tribunal Mixte du Caire, l'affaire des actionnaires des Sucreries contre les administrateurs et les conseillers de la Société, afin de les rendre responsables de leur gestion.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demi)

Il y a longtemps que nous n'avions eu un marché aussi actif. Les affaires ont été surtout considérables comme nombre et comme importance au National Bank, Agricola, Delta, Actions Crédit Foncier et Salt and Soda. Mais il y a eu de l'animation et de la fermeté sur toute la ligne. Ce mouvement pourrait bien être le prélude de la grande poussée annuelle qui a lieu chaque printemps.

La hausse est de près d'un livre sur la National qui atteint le cours de 27 1/2. On attribue cette avance à la prochaine nomination de Lord El. Cecil comme gouverneur de la Banque en remplacement de Sir H. Palmer.

L'Agricole progresse à 9 29/32, la Banque d'Actionnaires à 13 1/2, la Land Bank à 8 1/8 et la Cassa di Sonto à 205.

La Delta monte de 17 3/8 à 17 5/8 et le Comptoir de 23 3/4 à 24 1/16.

Tres mouvements durant toute la semaine, les Nungovich gagnent encore 3/8 à 13 1/2. L'Alexandria Water se relève à 14 1/4 et la Delta Light à 11 1/2.

Ce mouvement de hausses ne fera que s'accroître et gagnera peu à peu toute la cote, à la condition d'être soutenu par les marchés européens. Ceux-ci témoignent déjà d'une amélioration sensible.

Calendar of Coming Events.

ALEXANDRIA.	
February.	
Fri. 2	Zizina Theatre. French comedy company in <i>L'Aiglon</i> . 9.
	Alhambra. French opera company in <i>Véronique</i> . 9.15.
Sat. 3	Mustapha Rifé Range. B. R. C. Practices. 2.30.
	St. Andrew v. R. G. A. Moharrem Bey. 3.10.
	Alhambra. Masked Ball. 12.
Mon. 5	Mustapha Rifé Range. Match 1st B. Dublin Fusiliers v. B. R. C. (Alex.). 9.30.
Thurs. 8	Zizina Theatre. <i>Antar</i> , in aid of Orwa el Woska. 9.
Sat. 10	St. Andrew v. Victoria College. College ground. 2.
Tues. 13	Khedivial Hotel. Zetland Lodge Installation Banquet.

CAIRO.	
February.	
Fri. 2	Helouan Second Winter Race Meeting. 2.15.
	Zoological Gardens. Ghish Boys' Band. Afternoon.
	Khedivial Opera House. 9.
	Theatre des Nouveautés. 9.30.
	Alcazar Parisien. 9.30.
Sat. 3	Mena House. Entertainment by Mr. Yan, Hypnotizer. Afternoon.
	Savoy Hotel. Small Dance. 10 p.m.
Sun. 4	Abdeen Palace. Khedive's Kourban Beyram Reception. 8.30 a.m. T. H. the Khedive's Mother and Khedive's European ladies. 3-4.
	Zoological Gardens. E. A. Infantry Band. Afternoon.
Mon. 5	Oriental. Cairo v. Alexandria at K.S.C. Ghazirah.
	Savoy Hotel. Piano-forte Recital by M. Schweitzer. 5.
	Mena House. Dance.
Tues. 6	Alexandria v. Cairo (Association Football) at K.S.C. Ghazirah.
	Gazirah Badran. 5-side Football Competition (3 days).
	Mena House. Gymkhana.
	Luxor Sporting Club. Fancy Dress Ball. 8.45.
	Savoy Hotel. Small Dance. 10.
Fri. 9	Savoy Hotel. Ridotto. 10.
Mon. 12	Rifle Meeting. And three following days.
Wed. 14	Savoy Hotel. Pétas Committee. Children's Ball.
Sun. 18	Ghazirah. Pétas Committee. Battle of Flowers. Afternoon.
Wed. 21	French Charity Ball. 10.
Sat. 25	Ghazirah. Pétas Committee. Corso Masqué.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

ALEXANDRIA HARBOUR.

ARRIVALS.	
Feb. 1.	Cheltonian, Brit. s. South Shield, Barber & Son.
	Canopic, Brit. s. Boston and Napoli, J. Stross.
Feb. 2.	Tabor, Brit. s. Liverpool and Malta, Moss & Co.
	Portugal, French s. Jaffa and Port Said, Messageries Maritimes.

DEPARTURES.	
Feb. 1.	Niger, French s. Syria.
	Bosforo, Ital. s. Brindisi and Venice.
	Tebe, Ital. s. Messina and Genoa.
	Moria, Brit. s. Malta and Manchester.
	Headlands, Brit. s. Sulina, in ballast.
	Salonique, ott. s. Pireus, in ballast.

STOCKS AND SHARES

Closing Prices, to-day 12.30 p.m.

BANKS.	
Let. 27 1/2	National Bank of Egypt
26 1/2	" " " " " " " " " "
Fos. 426	National Bank of Greece
" 808	Credit Foncier Egyptien
331	" " " " " " " " " "
Let. 9 29/32	Agricola Bank of Egypt
" 9 1/2	" " " " " " " " " "
Let. 138	Bank of Athens
Let. 8 1/2	Land Bank of Egypt
" 6 1/2	Bank of Abyssinia
Fos. 205	Cassa di Sonto
FINANCIAL, LAND AND TRUST.	
Fos. 970	Agro. & Indust. d'Egypte
L.E. 35	Behers Company
Let. 4 1/2	Building Lands of Egypt
" 4 1/2	Corpor. of West. Egypt
" 17 1/2	Comptoir Fin. & Com.
" 1 5/8	Daira Sanieh Soc. Nila
" 1 9/32	Egypt. Invest. & Agency
" 1 1/2	" " " " " " " " " "
" 1 1/2	Land & Gen. Trust
" 2 1/2	Delta Land
" 1 1/2	Estates Company
" 29 1/2	New Egyptian Company
" 6 1/2	Union Foncière d'Egypte
" 5 9/32	Urbanes & Rurales
" 6 1/2	Wardan Estate Company

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.	
Let. 45	Alexandria Bonded Stores
" 24	" " " " " " " " " "
Fos. 112	Brasserie des Pyramides
Let. 75	Cairo Sewage & Transp.
Fos. 211	Crown Brewery Ibrah.
" 70	Ciments d'Egypte
Let. 1 1/2	Eg. Spinning & Weaving
" 5/9	Egyptian Cotton Mills
" 25 1/2	Egyptian Markets Ltd.
" 23 1/2	Egyptian Salt & Soda
" 4 1/2	Egyptian Hotels Ltd.
" 18 1/2	Nungovich Hotels
" 1 1/2	Nile Cold Storage
" 30	Presses Libres Eg.
" 38	Presses & Dépôts
L.E. 5 9/32	Upper Egypt Hotels
Fos. 24	Sucreries & Raffinerie

NAVIGATION AND WATERWORKS.	
Let. 5 1/2	Anglo-American Nile
" 4 1/2	Khedivial Mail S.S. Co.
L.E. 4 1/2	Monasah Canal Co. P.T.
" 14 1/2	Alex. Water Company
Fos. 120	Cairo Water Company

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.	
Let. 11 1/2	Delta Light Railway
" 27	Keneh-Assuan Railway
" 6 1/2	Ramleh Railway Co. Ltd.
Fos. 161	Alexandria Tramways
" 500	" " " " " " " " " "
" 810	" " " " " " " " " "

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Pure Unif.	93 70
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Daira Sanieh	"
Credit Foncier Egyptien	798
Extérieur espagnol	99 87
Ob. Banque Nat. de Grèce	431
Banque d'Athènes, actions	138 1/2
Métropolitain	"
Russe consolidé	81 75
Sonovieux	"
Change sur Londres	25 14
Soc. N° 3 disponible	"
Soc. N° 3 livrable le 4 de mars	"

LONDRES	
consolidés anglais	£ 90 1/2
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CONTRATS

Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en

Marchandises

6h. p.m.

Novembre	Tal.	"	"
Janvier	"	"	"
Mars	"	"	"
Mai	"	"	"
Juillet	"	"	"

Graines de coton

Novembre

Janvier

Mars

Mai

Juillet

Février-Mars

Avril

Coton

Graines de coton

Graines de coton

Graines de coton

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Helonas ...	arr.	7.30	8.47	9.45	10.50	11.50	12.45	1.40	2.30	3.15	4.05	4.55	5.45	6.35	7.20	8.0	8.35	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05	7.0	8.0	8.35	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05		

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